

PEOPLE  
Looks to Baton

The Global Newspaper  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseilles

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,701

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ZURICH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1985

University of Zurich  
Library of Strategic Studies  
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Austria	30 S.	Italy	1,500 Lire	Ortner	3,700 Sch.
Bahrain	6,650 Dhs.	Jordan	450 Fils	Portugal	300 Esc.
Belgium	43 S.F.	Korea	500 Won	Croatia	4,000 Kuna
Canada	1,070 D.	Kuwait	500 Fils	Saudi Arabia	1,600 R.
Cyprus	1,210 D.	Liberia	100 D.	Spain	110 Pesos
Egypt	1,00 D.	Libya	1,000 D.	Sweden	7,000 Kr.
Finland	7,200 F.M.	Luxembourg	40 Lira	Switzerland	2,200 SF.
France	6,60 F.	Morocco	25 Dirhams	Turkey	1,200 Lira
Germany	2,300 D.	Peru	100 Soles	U.S.A.	12,400 D.
Greece	50 P.	Portugal	5,50 Dhs.	U.S.S.R.	1,500 Rub.
Holland	10 D.	Russia	275 R.	Venezuela	170 D.
Ireland	115 Rub.	Nigeria	170 K.		

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Kremlin Doubtful On Talks

### Says U.S. Team Is Hawkish on Space Defense

By Serge Schmemann  
*New York Times Service*  
MOSCOW — The Soviet press has described the disarmament negotiations appointed by President Ronald Reagan as hard-liners on Soviet-American relations who would treat the new negotiations "skeptically."

Initial commentaries carried

The new U.S. arms negotiator, Max M. Kampelman, is a skeptical optimist. Page 2.

Sunday by Tass, the official press agency, referred to an article whose co-author was Max M. Kampelman, the new chief American negotiator. The article will appear in The New York Times Magazine next Sunday.

The article, Tass said, "expressed serious doubt about the possibility of much progress at the talks on arms control in the near future."

"Kampelman is a staunch supporter of the president's known initiative in the field of strategic defense," it said.

This initiative, known by the administration as the Strategic Defense Initiative, is a research plan or space-related defenses against missiles. Stopping it has been Moscow's major interest in the new negotiations, announced earlier this month by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

A week ago, Mr. Gromyko said in a television interview that Moscow would reject any U.S. effort to separate talks on space weapons from talks on nuclear missiles, the element of the new negotiations that is of greater interest to Washington. All Soviet commentaries since then have centered on the Soviet view that space weapons are a central component of the talks.

Tass said that Mr. Kampelman, in his magazine article, "is expressing the views opposed by the Soviet Union, which believes that Mr. Reagan's initiative to create a large-scale system with outer-space-based elements will be the cause of further instability."

Tass described another member of the U.S. negotiating team, former Senator John G. Tower, as a conservative who "strongly advocates a buildup of U.S. military might."



President Ronald Reagan delivering his inaugural address at the Capitol Rotunda in Washington. United Press International

## America's Mood Is Bright for 2d Term

By Howell Raines  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The satisfaction of Americans with their country's condition and their optimism about its future have climbed to the highest levels in several years as President Ronald Reagan begins his second term.

These attitudes are closely tied to Mr. Reagan's popularity and to the public's strong overall approval of his performance as president, according to a New York Times-CBS News Poll.

Even among groups that have given Mr. Reagan limited support in the past, such as blacks and the poor, there is a widespread feeling that the future will be better than the present, and these groups also rate the present much more positively than they did early in Mr. Reagan's first term.

In a poll by telephone of 1,534 adults conducted from Jan. 14 to 17, 62 percent approved of Mr. Reagan's handling of his job, while 29 percent disapproved. After four years in office and despite a re-election campaign in which his policies were harshly criticized, the president was very close to the 67-percent approval rating he attained in the period of heightened public support after he was seriously wounded in an assassination attempt March 30, 1981. The poll has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Richard B. Wirthlin and Robert M. Teeter, the poll takers for the president's re-election campaign, said Mr. Reagan's popularity was related to his performance in office,

is going in the right direction outnumber those holding the opposite opinion by 2-to-1. "If you go back to the late 1970s, those numbers were reversed," he said.

Increased optimism was apparent in the responses to questions about the prospects for economic prosperity and for the control of

Even among groups that have given Reagan limited support, such as blacks and the poor, there is a widespread feeling that the future will be better than the present.

the rebounding economy and the fact that the United States is at peace.

The poll also found that with a majority of the public Mr. Reagan still enjoyed a remarkable immunity from political blame. It made little difference whether the respondents agreed with his policies, gave him credit or blame for conditions, or had an accurate memory of his successes and failures.

In particular, when people were asked if Mr. Reagan "has done

nuclear weapons, with about 4 of 10 Americans expecting improvement in these areas.

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In particular, when people were asked if Mr. Reagan "has done

well" in his job, 57 percent said he

had done well, while 37 percent said he had done poorly.

"Americans are very optimistic about the direction the country is going," Mr. Wirthlin said, adding in the period of heightened public support after he was seriously

al income taxes to any real extent," as he promised in 1980, only 28 percent said yes, while 60 percent said no. In fact, Mr. Reagan secured congressional approval for deep income tax cuts in 1981, 1982 and 1983.

In the 1984 campaign, Mr. Reagan promised that in his second term tax increases would be allowed only "over my dead body." But the poll found that 75 percent of those surveyed expect Mr. Reagan to ask Congress to raise taxes in the next four years.

The poll's major findings on public optimism came in a set of questions in which people were asked to rate past, present and future conditions on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the worst and 10 the best.

The results were major variations among groups, with Republicans the most satisfied and optimistic, and blacks registering the most negative mood about present and future conditions.

Republicans rated the present at an average of 6.71, while blacks put it at 4.82. In assessing their expectations for the future, Republicans put it at a high 7.64, blacks at 5.01.

Democrats tend to have rosier view of the past than Republicans and to be less optimistic about the future. One finding was that every group measured expected the future to be clearly better than the present. This marks a return to an American attitude that had faded in politics taken in the 1970s.

The most important differences among groups are that whites are happier about the present and more hopeful about the future than are blacks; men are happier about present and future than women, though the differences are not as wide as they were in 1983; married people are happier than singles.

Such a shield could render nuclear weapons obsolete. So, we will meet with the Soviets hoping that we can agree on a formula for reducing the world of the threat of nuclear destruction."

Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union, after meeting in Geneva early this month with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, called the U.S. space-defense research "a plan of aggression" and declared that Moscow was "resolutely against it."

Mr. Reagan's references Monday to the Soviet Union were mild in contrast to those he made his

## Reagan Presses Plan For Space Defenses In Inaugural Address

By Fred Farris  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan declared in his inaugural address Monday that his research program to build a shield in space against nuclear missile attack "would not militarize space, but help demilitarize the arsenals of Earth."

With the coldest Inauguration Day on record forcing Monday's ceremonies indoors and the traditional parade to be canceled, Mr. Reagan told about 1,000 invited guests and members of Congress under the great rotunda of the Capitol dome. "Our nation is poised for greatness."

"We are creating a new America, a rising nation once again vibrant, robust, and alive," he said.

He said that his agenda for the next four years includes a freeze on federal spending next year, simplifying the tax system and eliminating economic barriers to equal opportunity.

On the matter of arms negotiations, the president said, "For the sake of each child in every corner of the globe, we seek, one day, the total elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth."

He said the Soviet Union "has conducted the greatest military buildup in the history of man," and the United States, in response, has "made progress in restoring our defense capability."

But, he said, "he would seek in his second term to make huge defense efforts less necessary and is pursuing this goal in negotiations with the Soviet Union."

"We are not just discussing limits on any further increase of nuclear armaments," Mr. Reagan said. "We seek, instead, to reduce them."

"Is there any logic in morality in believing that, if one side threatens to kill tens of millions of our people, our only recourse is to threaten tens of millions of theirs?" the president asked.

In a reference to his proposed Strategic Defense Initiative, the president said his administration seeks "a fair better way."

"I have approved a research program to see if a security shield can be developed that will destroy nuclear missiles before they reach their target. Such a shield would not kill people, but destroy weapons; it would not militarize space, but help demilitarize the arsenals of Earth," he said.

"Such a shield could render nuclear weapons obsolete. So, we will meet with the Soviets hoping that we can agree on a formula for reducing the world of the threat of nuclear destruction."

Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union, after meeting in Geneva early this month with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, called the U.S. space-defense research "a plan of aggression" and declared that Moscow was "resolutely against it."

Mr. Reagan's references Monday to the Soviet Union were mild in contrast to those he made his

first term, among which he called the Soviet Union "the evil empire."

On Monday he said of the Soviet Union, "There are those who scorn our vision of human dignity and freedom."

The president noted that, since the beginning of the century, "the number of democracies in the world has grown fourfold. Today, human freedom is on the march, and no more so than in our own hemisphere."

"Freedom," he added, "is the world's only hope to conquer poverty and preserve peace."

Monday's inaugural address dealt mainly with domestic problems, and contained few concrete proposals. The specifics of his legislative program are expected in Mr. Reagan's State of the Union message to Congress on Feb. 6.

The president said he would send Congress next month a budget

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Reagan to Reduce Funds For Biomedical Research

By Robert Pear  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — As part of the president's effort to reduce the deficit, Reagan administration officials have decided to reduce U.S. support for biomedical research this year below the levels intended by Congress.

They said that they had found a legal way to limit research spending to the amount proposed by President Ronald Reagan last January, rather than the larger amount approved by Congress.

The move, they said, apparently does not require approval by Congress, although legislators could write a new, more explicit law.

The officials said the administration plans to reduce the number of competitive grants awarded this year by the National Institutes of Health by 23 percent, to \$3,000 from \$6,500. The grants provide an average of \$140,000 to \$150,000 a year.

Some researchers, told four weeks ago that they would probably receive U.S. funds, have been advised that such awards were unlikely or uncertain. The cutbacks would affect the full range of research supported by the health institutes, including the studies of cancer, heart disease, arthritis, immunology, cell biology, molecular genetics, neurological disorders and stroke.

Dr. John F. Sherman, vice president of the Association of American Medical Colleges, said the cutbacks occurred at a time when "the promise of biomedical sciences has never been greater, both for the health of our country and the vigor of our economy."

Dr. David H. Cohen, chairman of the department of neurobiology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, said the cutbacks would have "an acute destabi-

lizing effect" on biomedical research and would "violate the intent of Congress."

Dr. Thomas J. Kennedy Jr., a former official at the National Institutes of Health who now works at the Association of American Medical Colleges, said, "The Office of Management and Budget has outsmarted the Congress."

Dr. Sherman said the tactic was "ingenious" and appears to be invulnerable to legal challenge, although researchers are looking for ways to challenge it.

The administration plans to take money intended for 6,500 one-year grants and use some of it for three-year grants. As a result, the money would cover only 5,000 awards. All the money would be "obligated" in the current fiscal year, so, according to administration officials, the president could not be accused of illegally imposing money appropriated by Congress.

An obligation is a binding commitment to spend the money at some later time.

In 1974, after several fights with President Richard M. Nixon, Congress passed the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act. This law restricts the president's ability to delay or cancel the spending of money appropriated by Congress. To cut spending, the president may ask Congress to rescind, or cancel, part of a previous appropriation, but the money must be obligated unless Congress votes to approve the request.

Administration officials estimated that the cuts would save \$280 million in the current fiscal year and at least that amount in each of the next two years. Congress has appropriated \$5.1 billion for the National Institutes of Health in the current fiscal year.

### Reform of Tax System

Bernard Weinraub of The New York Times reported from Washington:

James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff who is scheduled to take over the Treasury Department, said Sunday that he expected President Reagan to "embrace" the Treasury's plan to overhaul the tax system after some revisions in the measure.

At the same time, Mr. Baker and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said that a reduction of the U.S. budget deficit and a restructuring of the nation's tax system were the central domestic priorities of the second Reagan administration.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Regan, who will swap jobs in the next few weeks, made their comments in a television interview show.

Mr. Regan said that the way to reduce the budget deficit was to "cut federal spending — period." Nothing else, he said, not even a tax increase. The administration has projected next year's deficit at \$23 billion.

Mr. Regan made it clear that he would fight any congressional effort to reduce next year's Defense Department budget beyond the nearly \$9 billion in cuts approved by President Reagan because "that's what the president wants me to do."

Cutbacks, he indicated, will be proposed in Medicare, veterans benefits, state revenue sharing and farm programs. These reductions, coupled with the Defense Department cut proposed by the administration, would result in a \$30-billion budget cut for fiscal 1986, which starts next Oct. 1.

Mr. Baker's comments Sunday were the first public acknowledgment that the president was far more enthusiastic about the Treasury's plan than he initially indicated.

### INSIDE

Jovito Salonga, a Philippines opposition leader, returned to his country vowing to unify the anti-Marcos forces. Page 2.

## An Anti-Marcos Leader Returns to Philippines To Organize Opposition

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

**MANILA** — Jovito Salonga, an opposition leader, returned Monday to the Philippines after nearly four years of self-exile in the United States. He vowed to work to unify and strengthen the political rivals of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Cheered by supporters at Manila Airport, Mr. Salonga said, "I will pitch in, do whatever I can to achieve that cherished goal which the whole nation has been yearning to see — a united, independent, vigorous opposition."

Mr. Salonga is the first major opposition figure to return to the Philippines since Benigno S. Aquino Jr. came back Aug. 21, 1983, and was assassinated on the airport tarmac. A citizen's panel concluded in October that Mr. Aquino was killed in a military conspiracy involving senior officers.

Mr. Salonga's arrival was without incident, although he was jostled at the airport by well-wishers and journalists.

"The biggest problem was to make sure he wasn't trampled by the press," said Alejandro Roces, a former cabinet secretary and Salonga supporter.

Later, about 400 demonstrators marched toward the presidential palace, protesting alleged human rights abuses by the military. They were blocked by riot police and dispersed peacefully.

Mr. Salonga, 64, left the Philippines in 1981 to seek medical treatment for injuries he had suffered in a political bombing a decade earlier. However, the opposition leader himself had been charged by the government with subversion for allegedly organizing a series of bombings in 1979 and 1980.

The long-standing case against Mr. Salonga was dropped last week after Mr. Marcos ordered a review. The opposition leader, who had consistently maintained his innocence, said he felt vindicated by the government decision. He called the ruling "the most authentic admission that we were unjustly smeared and persecuted for four long years."

Mr. Salonga was praised Monday by opposition politicians as an elder statesman who might be able to tighten the ranks of the fragmented opposition. The former senator was one of the most outspoken critics of the Marcos government during the martial law years from 1972 to 1981, when dissent was severely curbed.

"Salonga has the prestige, talent and credibility to command the following of many people in trying to unify the opposition," said Diódalo Macapagal, a former president of the Philippines.

Agapito Aquino, brother of the slain opposition leader, hailed Mr. Salonga's return as a "boon for the opposition." Like several others, he said Mr. Salonga would be among the opposition figures most qualified to run for the presidency in the next election, which is scheduled for 1987.

Mr. Salonga did not indicate

whether he was planning a presidential candidacy or just how he might work to bring together the opposition, explaining that he needed some time to "get the feel of things here again."

In Washington last week, Mr. Salonga told a gathering of University of the Philippines alumni that he did not consider himself to be "in the same class" with Benigno Aquino, who, he added, "was a much more profound threat to the Marcos regime."

That assessment is shared by politicians and foreign diplomats. Mr. Marcos's accommodating attitude is partly explained by the fact that Mr. Salonga is not widely viewed as a potential president. But given his standing within the opposition, he may well play a key mediating role, forming coalitions among the various factions.

In general, Mr. Salonga is a left-leaning nationalist. He has called for the removal of two large U.S. military bases in the Philippines, a review of the role of multinational corporations in the country and a renegotiation of the nation's \$25.6 billion in foreign debts.

### General Hurt in Ambush

Unidentified gunmen ambushed and wounded Brigadier General Pedro de Guzman and five of his escorts Sunday night near a regional military headquarters on Mindanao Island, the military said Monday.

The Associated Press reported that the Philippine Constabulary headquarters said General de Guzman, 69, was hit in the legs and an arm. A Philippine News Agency dispatch from Cagayan de Oro said he was out of danger after surgery.

General de Guzman was the highest military officer to be ambushed since Moslem separatists killed Brigadier General Teodulfo Natividad and 34 other officers and men on Jolo Island in October 1977. Sunday's attackers were believed to be Communist guerrillas.

### Opposition Paper Revived

An opposition newspaper that was shut down by the army two years ago returned to the newsstands Monday with an editorial referring to the country's "ruthless and power-crazed dictatorship," according to The Associated Press.

The Supreme Court ruled last month that the closure of the English-language tabloid, *We Forum*, was illegal and ordered the military to return the newspaper's property.

But the editor-publisher, José Burgos Jr., said the paper's press had not yet been returned and its offices were boarded up, so he is publishing the eight-page daily paper on a commercial press.

Mr. Burgos and nine members of his staff were jailed for eight days after a paper was closed. Their trial on subversion charges continued.

The editor has said he believes Mr. Marcos ordered *We Forum* shut down because of articles questioning the president's war medals. Mr. Marcos, a guerrilla fighter against the Japanese, was the most decorated Filipino soldier in World War II.

Mr. Salonga did not indicate



Associated Press International  
Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia, left, with Jean-Marie Tjibaou, leader of the Kanak independence movement in New Caledonia, at their meeting on Monday.

## Government in Nouméa Assails Mitterrand Visit

Washington Post Service

**NOUMÉA**, New Caledonia — The local government of this French overseas territory harshly denounced on Monday the 12-hour visit of President François Mitterrand as an attempt to "abuse public opinion" on the issue of independence.

Independence-seeking Kanaks gave the trip Saturday their lukewarm approval.

The reactions, contained in communiqués issued by the recently elected territorial government of New Caledonia and the rival provisional "government of Kanaky," proclaimed by Kanak militants, came in response to statements by Mr. Mitterrand upon his return Sunday night to Paris.

Mr. Mitterrand said he had succeeded in avoiding a rupture in talks on New Caledonia's future, would call a parliamentary session to extend a state of emergency in the territory and would reinforce a French military base here.

He appealed to the territory's rival groups to continue a "dialogue" with the central government, but did not discuss a plan for independence in "association" with France, drawn up by his envoy in New Caledonia, Edgard Pisani.

The president of the conservative local government, Dick Ukeiwe, said Monday that "we are now convinced" that Mr. Mitterrand's trip "a new blow aimed at abusing public opinion." He added that it utterly failed to address "Caledonian realities."

"I shall support the French solution" for New Caledonia, he said.

realities. Mr. Ukeiwe said, was a peaceful demonstration Saturday in the streets of Nouméa by more than 30,000 people, about one-fifth of the population, "to proclaim their attachment to France."

Scattered acts of violence continued. The authorities reported Monday that vandals had burned seven trucks and caused other damage Sunday night at a nickel-mining complex near the eastern coastal village of Thio.

While both supporters and opponents of independence agreed that Mr. Mitterrand's trip was connected mainly with his domestic political problems and contributed no important new elements to the search for a solution in New Caledonia, the visit seemed to trigger a fresh round of travels by rival leaders and politicians.

The head of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, conferred Monday in Canberra with Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Foreign Minister Bill Hayden of Australia during a stopover on his way to France to promote the independence cause.

Mr. Ukeiwe announced he would leave Tuesday for France, with two ministers of his territorial government, to argue against independence.

Mr. Denkash said he believes Mr. Marcos ordered *We Forum* shut down because of articles questioning the president's war medals. Mr. Marcos, a guerrilla fighter against the Japanese, was the most decorated Filipino soldier in World War II.

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Chief among New Caledonia's

den's campaign for president last year.

"Max is a man very careful with his words and very sensitive to the people he is dealing with," said Arthur Lazarus Jr., his law partner, whose ties go back to Mr. Kampelman's roots in New York City. "He's a very skilled negotiator who does his homework and thinks about what he is doing and what he is saying."

Mr. Kampelman first came to Washington with Senator Humphrey, whom he served as legislative counsel from 1949 to 1955. Through subsequent decades in corporate law, banking, education, civic activities, public broadcasting and occasional government service, he has become one of the capital's respected elders.

He has been a senior adviser to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations and serves as chairman of Freedom House, vice chairman of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, honorary vice chairman of the Anti-Defamation League and chairman of the national advisory committee of the American Jewish Committee.

Mr. Kampelman was born in New York in 1920. He was graduated from New York University with a BA in 1940 and a law degree in 1945. He was a conscientious objector during World War II and spent most of the war as a volunteer in a human experiment on the conditions of semi-starvation conducted at the University of Minnesota.

After the war, he earned a master's degree and doctorate in political science at the University of Minnesota and became active for Mr. Humphrey at the municipal level. In 1956, after serving in Washington with Senator Humphrey, he became partner and Washington director for the New York-based law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman.

"The fatherhood of God presumes the brotherhood of man," Mr. Kampelman has observed. "However defined, this is a good guide for life's conduct."

Of the difficulties of dealing with the Russians, he has said, "We have to patiently, persistently, confidently keep talking with them."

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The Reverend James A. Hickey, the archbishop of Washington, left, and an aide, Sunday for a prayer service marking the second inauguration of President Reagan.

### Arctic Storm Brings Record Lows to U.S.

*The Associated Press*

**WASHINGTON** — An arctic storm brought record cold to dozens of cities in the eastern half of the United States on Monday. In the nation's capital, the parade celebrating the inauguration of President Ronald Reagan was canceled, and temperatures below freezing in Florida threatened the state's citrus and vegetable crops.

John Hendrickson, a forecaster in Indianapolis, said, "It would probably rank as one of the major cold snaps of the century."

Record low temperatures for the date were broken or tied in at least 76 cities from Texas to New York state, with more than a dozen cities reporting their coldest day ever.

Record lows were reported on Monday in Ohio, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Kentucky, Virginia, Louisiana, Florida, the Carolinas and Maryland.

International Falls, Minnesota, reported minus 34 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 36.5 centigrade). New Orleans, where it was 14 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 10 centigrade) overnight, was just one degree warmer than Fairbanks, Alaska. In Atlanta, temperatures fell to minus 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 19 centigrade).

In many places, the cold was accompanied by

strong winds. The wind chill at Lexington, Kentucky, was put at minus 60 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 51 centigrade) and in Chicago at minus 80 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 62 centigrade). The cold was accompanied by snow as far south as New Orleans and Jackson, Mississippi.

Monday's inaugural parade was canceled at President Reagan's request on Sunday because of the cold, snowy weather. His inaugural address and a repetition of his oath-taking were moved inside to the Capitol Rotunda.

Temperatures as low as 9 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 12 centigrade) in Milton, Florida, and 12 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 11 centigrade) in Tallahassee on Monday posed a major threat to the state's citrus industry.

Earl Wells, an official of a citrus growers' organization in central Florida, said the cold wave was much like the freeze in December 1983 in which 120,000 acres of fruit-producing trees were killed in Florida and growers lost an estimated \$840 million.

With about 75 percent of this year's citrus crop still on the trees, he said, only growers in southeastern Florida have a chance of escaping crop damage if temperatures do not rise before Wednesday.

### Frozen Piccolos, Protesters Fail to Stop the Show

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**WASHINGTON** — How cold was it?

It was so cold that when the Glen A. Wilson High School March Band from Hacienda Heights, California, assembled Saturday to

#### INAUGURAL NOTEBOOK

practice the "Purple Carnival March" their instruments froze solid. The band was to have led the inaugural parade, which was canceled.

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, agreed to meet with all parade participants at the Capital Centre coliseum just outside Washington Monday afternoon, where the Reagans would thank them for their efforts.

The cancellation may have been doubly disappointing for the tiny marching band from Weeping Water High School in Nebraska. For the past two weeks, the band's 38 members had marched daily in subfreezing weather to prepare for their appearance. (LAT)

A warmer atmosphere prevailed Saturday afternoon at Blair House, where the Reagans attended a private lunch with close friends from California, and at the president's inaugural gala at the D.C. Convention Center Saturday night, where 12,000 guests attended a televised salute to the president.

Frank Sinatra was the host of a two-hour show featuring Charlton Heston, Jimmy Stewart, Mikhail Baryshnikov, the Beach Boys, Crystal Gale, Lou Rawls and Don Rickles, a comedian.

Mr. Reagan waited until after a Ray Charles rendition of "America the Beautiful" to express his appreciation.

ciation. He closed the evening by reciting the words to "America." (LAT, UP)

Saturday's presidential gala had something else, too — pickets.

A handful of demonstrators from an animal rights group met early arrivals with placards protesting the fat costs that many of the women guests wore.

Susan Rich, a member of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, said the group decided to demonstrate at the presidential party after hearing that Mrs. Reagan planned to wear a fur coat to the inaugural ceremonies.

"We are here to remind the administration that all is not well in this land of ours," Mr. Jackson said, pointing out that six million more people have fallen below the

poverty line since 1980. "It's not all private airplanes and limousines," he said. (WP, LAT)

As smooth as the festivities have seemed, the 50th presidential inauguration has had a few snafus, the most notable concerning the distribution of tickets to events.

Apparently the computer handling the distribution of tickets for the galas and the swearing-in shutdown for a few days, but orders for tickets were still taken. So, when some of the Reagans' closest friends went to pick up their tickets, they were given envelopes that did not contain anything. (NYT)

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### Sources of Cosmic Rays Identified

By Walter Sullivan

*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Astronomers believe they have discovered several sources of cosmic rays, the radiation that bombards the Earth from all directions and the origin of which has been one of the most profound mysteries of the universe.

One source, Cygnus X-3, a two-star system thought to lie on the outer fringes of the Milky Way, has been found to produce so much of these high-energy particles that it could account for the galaxy's entire production of such rays.

A number of scientists who attended a meeting of the American Astronomical Society last week in Tucson, Arizona, say the discoveries are a landmark in astrophysics.

Cosmic rays include the most powerful form of radiation known to science. In space, they consist primarily of high-energy protons, nuclei of hydrogen atoms. When they strike the atmosphere they generate showers of secondary particles that reach Earth.

The belief that a large portion of them originate in Cygnus X-3 is

based on observations, both from space and from the ground, showing it to be a source of extremely energetic gamma rays.

Cygnus X-3 is assumed to be a pulsar, a rapidly rotating star of extreme density that circles and draws gas from a companion star. Interactions between the two apparently act as a giant particle accelerator of almost unbelievable efficiency.

This great stellar accelerator generates gamma rays with energies as great as 10 million billion electron volts. This is 10 million times the energy achieved by the world's most powerful atom smasher, at Fermilab near Chicago.

Cosmic rays are the most energetic form of electromagnetic waves and exist at the top of the spectrum that includes light waves.

When gamma rays hit the Earth's

atmosphere, they create a shower of particles that are absorbed and thus never reach Earth.

Cosmic ray particles, on the other hand, do contribute to the radiation to which all life on Earth is exposed.

Although the nature and origin of cosmic rays are of great scientific interest, no one has figured out a way to convert their energy into usable form. And scientists at the Astronomical Society meeting pointed out that much remained to be learned about how the particles are accelerated.

Other candidates for cosmic ray production include a perplexing object, Geminga, which has been recorded in X-rays and gamma rays but not in radio waves, as well as the pulsar systems known as Hercules X-1 and Vela X-1. All are far out in the Milky Way.

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## Reagan and the Experts

The man who raised his hand Sunday to be sworn in again as president has defied many odds. He has defied age, an assassin's bullet, and the vicissitudes of office to win a second term by an unprecedented margin, drawn from almost all slices of the electorate. And he has prepared for the new term the same way he conducted the one just completed: by confidently defying the experts.

Ronald Reagan does not have a detailed grasp of the major issues of his presidency, including economic theory and nuclear strategy. But instead of firmly relying on authorities, he firmly ignores them. Hewing to his own path for four years, he has brought into view two great goals: steady economic growth without inflation and a broadly based agreement with the Soviet Union to restrain nuclear arms. Should he achieve both in the term he now begins, his presidency will be a triumph.

Mr. Reagan has persistently rejected the warnings of mainstream economists that he must reduce the deficit, whether by raising taxes or cutting spending. Instead, he has cut taxes and further enlarged the deficit by spending more on the military. So far he has avoided being proved wrong. The American economy is doing fine because Mr. Reagan's tax cuts and defense spending have stimulated growth in traditional Keynesian fashion.

The dangers that the economists warned of are real, but their arrival has been unexpectedly delayed. Foreign capital has poured in to finance the deficit and the persisting strength of the dollar and weak demand from Europe have kept imported raw materials cheap, helping the Federal Reserve Board hold down inflation. These are short-term palliatives. Eventually, the United States must pay for the accumulated deficit and huge foreign borrow-

ing with inflation or a reduced standard of living. But they could conceivably last long enough to spread the pain of the eventual payment to tolerable levels.

Mr. Reagan has been just as bold in defense by flouting prevailing wisdom. He announced a missile defense program of the kind conventionally judged as destabilizing, and has remained unmoved by the broad consensus among strategic experts that his "star wars" notion cannot guarantee protection.

Yet concern about a space-based defense system appears to have contributed to the Soviet decision to resume arms talks. Whatever its practicality, perhaps the Russians see the program as a race they must enter, on unfavorable terms. Mr. Reagan failed to make progress in restraining nuclear arms during his first term. If in the second he obtains an agreement, "star wars" may turn out to have been an important card in his hand.

The economic experts whom Mr. Reagan ignores are right in the long run, and the defense experts are right in detail. The world economy could crash and the U.S. economy slide back into stagnation. Unless he achieves a bolder arms agreement than any of his predecessors, Mr. Reagan will have committed the superpowers to a new phase of the arms race, more costly and uncontrollable than ever.

By ignoring his experts, Mr. Reagan has created wider possibilities. Does he trust his vision over their narrower technical insights? Or is he merely following the verdicts of a strong defense and a free market with a minimum of government manipulation? Whether his presidency is now headed for triumph or disaster, the pilots have been cast adrift, and Mr. Reagan alone has set his course.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Volunteers Against Famine

Something exciting is happening at the Peace Corps. A major recruitment effort was launched recently in response to food shortages in Africa, and the response has been dramatic. The agency usually receives about 160,000 inquiries a year from prospective volunteers; now, more than a thousand calls a day are coming in. This is an especially impressive response because only those with agricultural and related skills are being sought.

Peace Corps volunteers are now working in 34 African countries, but not in Ethiopia, whose Marxist government asked them to leave in 1977. Famine is a problem in many of these nations, and about half of the 2,500 volunteers on the continent are already working directly in agriculture. But that is not enough, and Washington has received requests for 600 additional volunteers to begin work this spring and summer. Loret Ruppe, the Peace Corps director, launched an appeal for volunteers of all ages with work experience or degrees in agriculture, forestry, biology, health nutrition, mechanics and water systems.

Many of those who have called Peace Corps

headquarters are older than the average volunteer. One man, a 55-year-old farmer, is willing to leave his farm in the care of his sons for two years. Another caller offered a different skill.

"I'm not a farmer," he said, "but I'm a diesel mechanic, and I can repair tractors." These are just the kind of people the Peace Corps needs in Africa, not only in the immediate future, but for a long-range project undertaken with the U.S. Agency for International Development to improve agricultural production.

The American response to the human tragedy of famine has been remarkable. Not only has the U.S. government taken a lead in providing assistance, but individual Americans in every part of the country have acted as well. In a two-month period at the end of last year, private voluntary organizations received more than \$60 million in individual contributions for Ethiopia. The thousands who called the Peace Corps last week are willing to give even more — their time, their energy, themselves. They want to make a difference in the lives of people all over Africa, and they will.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### No Love Lost on 'Star Wars'

The Americans have to reckon with the fact that Europeans, governments as well as people, are much less enamored of the Star Wars project. For if, for the sake of argument, the Strategic Defense Initiative can be made to work, it both seriously prejudices the plausibility of a British Trident system and leaves Europe exposed to low-flying cruise missiles.

And if it doesn't work, the costly attempt to build it leads to an arms race in a new dimension which finds Europe in the middle, vulnerable at a time of insecurity between the superpowers. In theory, the SDI is still an infant that can be strangled at birth. In practice, there is enough division of expert opinion about its prospects to encourage Mr. Reagan to nurture it. It will be a year or more before the U.S. feasibility reports are in. Perhaps that is when the talks will begin in earnest.

—The *Guardian* (London).

### 1945: A Duty to Remember

There is a strong case for recalling, periodically, soberly and somberly, the war that ended in 1945. That case does not rest on pride or nostalgia; nor on the obligation to honor the victims of war. Primarily, it rests on the duty to prevent obliteration of the past. This is a duty that the present owes to the future — as will be appreciated by those who, last year, read or re-read George Orwell's "1984."

Today many West Germans and Japanese

Rudolf Augstein  
in *Der Spiegel* (Hamburg).

A few months remain to ensure that May 8, 1985, will not later be remembered as a day of embarrassment and bad taste. If a worthy ceremony cannot be built out of the gains of 40 years of cross-border cooperation, we had better refrain from holding any ceremony. A Day of Humility might not be unbecoming.

—NRC Handelsblad (Rotterdam).

### FROM OUR JAN. 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Somalians Attack Italian Vessel**  
ROME — A despatch from Mogadiscio, in Italian Somaliland, states that one of the "sambuchi" — sailing vessels manned by sixteen men and carrying a small gun — which the Italian Government keeps along the coast to prevent gun-running into Abyssinia by Somalians, was attacked by Migiurants the other day off Ras Hafun, not far from Cape Guardafui. The natives were shelled and made off. What casualties they sustained is not known. Nine were wounded on the Italian vessel. The cruiser Elba has left Massawa for Ras Hafun, in case of further trouble, and to bring the natives to order. This affair will doubtless force the Italian Government to take some decision regarding the building of a lighthouse and fort on Cape Guardafui.

**1935: Tibetan Wise Men Seek a King**  
LONDON — Tibet, which has been kingless since the death last year of the Dalai Lama, its supreme ruler, is about to choose a new sovereign. According to Tibetan tradition, the spirit of the Dalai Lama is immortal: When the ruler dies it enters the body of an unknown baby born at precisely the same moment. Specially chosen "wise men" are now about to set out on the quest for this successor. They will visit more than 300 homes. Half a dozen babies will be taken to Lhasa, the capital, where giant prayer-wheels will be set in motion and the Grand Lamas will begin the eliminating process. The choice is ratified with reference to the stars, and the baby is then proclaimed future ruler of Tibet and is bathed in waters brought from the seven holy rivers of India.

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Charles-de-Gaulle 92300 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.

DIRECTEUR DE LA PUBLICATION: Walter N. Thayer.

ASIA HEADQUARTERS: 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 5-285618. Telex: 602009. S.A.: 1,000,000 F. RCS Number 8732-02120. Commission Paritaire paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. U.S. subscription \$284 per year. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

DAW

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1985

## When Government Forgets the Governed

By Robert H. Walker

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — When the student of American society contemplates the impact of eight years of Ronald Reagan's policies he may be frightened by something potentially more dangerous than East-West brinkmanship or tarnished cabinet appointments.

The first Reagan term has ended serenely, thanks to the president's attractive persona, the improving economy, and the residual social benefits of earlier administrations. But beneath the surface are noisy rumblings: the voices of the marginal farmer, of women, of organized labor, of blacks and other minorities. Will four more years of shrinking social programs, deregulation, and ideological individualism compress these pressures until they erupt? If this happens, should we be surprised?

For 200 years America has been moving toward a more effective participatory democracy. The purpose of this more responsive government, many felt, was to be the attack on extremes of wealth and poverty, the regulation of special interests, and the removal of conditions that put certain groups at a disadvantage.

This movement was under way before the nation was born and contributed to the revolt against England. It showed itself in the state and federal constitutional conventions, in the party battles of the early republic, in the advocacy of the workingman's interests, and in the first stirrings of public responsibility for the deviant, the delinquent and the destitute. The movement has not been universally successful: yet, in two centuries, it has acquired a cumulative force that would be difficult to reverse.

An early indication of the young republic's sense of direction was the erosion of the famous Jeffersonian antipathy toward strong central government. This antipathy was built on two main ingredients. One was the tradition of political skepticism identified with the English Whigs who mistrusted offices and parties, greeted any governmental edict with disbelief, and were ever ready to turn the rascals out. This attitude survives.

The other ingredient grew out of the historic abuse of power by autocratic rule. But with the realization of America's unprecedentedly representative political system, the fear of government-as-oppressor has gradually receded.

In revolutionary days, government meant king and Parliament. Government was something that would force citizens to house soldiers, suppress opposing voices, confiscate arms, and levy taxes arbitrarily.

Yet within two generations, governments in the United States were being asked to subsidize turnpikes

and canals, regulate currency and banking, prevent lien laws and imprisonment for debt, and provide asylum for individuals not fully capable of caring for themselves: quite a shift from the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, which assume that the greatest threat to the individual is oppression by government.

As restrictions on voting began gradually to be lifted, as responsible

**Will four more years of individualism and shrinking social programs cause society's disfavored to erupt?**

individuals were elected to office, and as courts and legislatures showed a decent sensitivity to the commonweal, the image of government began a steady shift from Ogre to referee, from arbitrator to advocate. The concept of civil liberties was moving toward the concept of civil rights. Governments, increasingly the federal government, were asked to restrain those who threatened the public interest and to rescue the victims of neglect or discrimination.

The slavery question contains

some lessons that are not always remembered.

Most Americans in public life agreed that slavery was wrong. What to do about it? Some thought slaveholders could be persuaded to abandon their "peculiar institution." Wrong. Some thought the non-slaveholders of the South (a distinct majority) would see slavery as a regional liability and vote it away. Wrong.

The vaunted power of voluntarism produced one of its most memorable manifestations, the American Anti-Slavery Society, which labored brilliantly and diligently — to no avail.

The problem escaped solution through individual initiative, associative efforts, state and local programs. Although the Civil War was not a response to slavery alone, it is fair to recognize that the abolition movement would have failed without federal intervention. And it must be noted that this crusade produced not only emancipation but the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments: the foundation of civil rights.

The direction of social change precipitated by this first great crisis was echoed in the response to the Great Depression. To the student of history, it appears fortunate that the man in the White House as this storm gathered was a man who believed in the supreme power of the individual and of private enterprise. Action by the federal government, he felt,

should be considered as a last resort.

So President Herbert Hoover appealed mightily to citizens, to business, and to the subordinate levels of government before reluctantly, tardily, signing in July 1933 the Emergency Relief and Construction Act that not only made the government a welfare agency but put Washington into business more profoundly than it had ever been in peacetime.

In times of crisis, as well as in less dramatic moments, the federal government has accepted, if reluctantly, an augmented role in the promotion of political and economic democracy. The cases in point are numerous. Suffrage has been drastically expanded and voting rights protected, property qualifications removed and direct elections advanced. The government prosecutes monopolies, monitors the sale of drugs, and attempts to assure equal access to public accommodations, housing and employment. It levies graduated income and inheritance taxes.

The central government of the United States has come to provide the fundamental national equilibrium. To weaken this force substantially is to risk the delicate balance that has defined American society.

The writer, professor of U.S. civilization at George Washington University and author of the forthcoming book "Reform in America: The Continuing Revolution," contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

## Reagan's Imperial Presidency

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Ronald Reagan's greatest political accomplishment is implicit in the fact of his second inaugural. He has restored popular trust in the presidency, reversing a deep skepticism about the office that had set in with the disappointments and abuses of the Johnson and Nixon years.

But we have paid a price for the achievement. With trust has come a renewal of the old instinctive drive for more power in the White House. It is disguised by the geniality of Mr. Reagan, but it is there: the push for an imperial presidency.

What I mean by that phrase is power that can be exercised without the traditional restraints of the U.S. governmental system: without having to go to Congress for authority, without having to explain to the American public, without having to justify itself in law. In short, it is power without accountability.

President Reagan's Nicaraguan policy is an acute example. He decided to wage a terrorist war on Nicaragua. To carry it out, the Central Intelligence Agency organized and paid the "contras" in secret. Acting in secrecy, the contras have been a price for the achievement. When the secret leaked and Congress became concerned, Mr. Reagan did all he could to keep Congress from playing its constitutional role. He asked Congress to approve funds for the contras without making clear the objective of the campaign, whether to pressure the Sandinistas to stop exporting revolution, as he sometimes said, or to overthrow their government. There can be no accountability in obscurity.

The latest turn in the story was the president's decision to boycott the World Court proceedings on Nicaragua's suit against the United States. This time the forum was a legal one, but once again the purpose was to avoid accountability.

The State Department, in announcing that the United States would withdraw from all participation in the case, offered various legal arguments — arguments that had all been before the judges. But the real reason was evident. The Reagan administration feared that the court proceeding would bring out the facts of its aid to terrorist activities and focus attention on its violation of treaties.

Of course, international law is not a solid edifice, and the World Court has no ready way to enforce its decisions. But respect for law and for international legitimacy is a country — or so U.S. governments used to think.

Just four years ago the American hostages in Iran were at last released. International law was one of the levers used by the United States in the effort to bring that terrible episode to an end. U.S. officials sued in the World Court, and deplored Iran's failure to participate and its defiance of the court's decision.

Even in the emergency circumstance of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, President John F. Kennedy made a point of complying with all the legal niceties of treaty obligations. He thought respect for law would increase American influence in the world community.

Mr. Reagan and his legal advisers have made consistently clear how little regard they have for the law — in domestic affairs as in international. When federal appeals courts held unlawful the stripping of Social Security benefits from hundreds of thousands of disabled Americans, the administration made the astounding claim that it was the end respects courts. After all, Alexander Hamilton wrote in *The Federalist*, courts have "neither force nor will, but merely judgment."

When Mr. Reagan decided to pull out of the World Court proceedings on Nicaragua because he had lost in the first phase, I thought of another president who lost a legal decision and minded greatly: Harry Truman.

In 1952, during the Korean War, President Truman seized the country's steel mills to prevent a damaging strike. The Supreme Court held, 6-3, that he had acted without necessary congressional authority.

Mr. Truman was furious. He wrote in his memoirs that the Supreme Court had ignored the facts and ignored history. But the relevant passage in the memoirs goes on to say: "Word of the court's decision reached me in my office in the early afternoon of June 2, and before 3 o'clock I had issued an order to comply with the decision and return the plants to the steel industry."

The New York Times

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Soviet Diplomats Expect A Limited Agreement At Security Conference

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The Soviet Union expects a limited agreement to be reached at the Conference on European Security and Disarmament this year following a U.S. offer to conclude an accord on some issues ahead of schedule, Soviet diplomats said Monday.

The first stage of the conference is to last until November 1986, but NATO diplomats said the United States had offered to conclude an accord on less complex issues in time for the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki agreement on human rights Aug. 1, 1985.

Washington had indicated at the end of 1984 that it would be willing to conclude an agreement on the notification and observation of military maneuvers by August, but the alliance diplomats said that there had not been an official Soviet response.

The mandate of the 35-nation talks, part of the process set in motion by the 1975 Helsinki Final Act on Security and Cooperation in

Europe, is to devise ways of preventing war from breaking out in Europe by accident or miscalculation.

The Soviet diplomats said Monday: "We have been told to expect an agreement in Stockholm this year. Perhaps not in the next session, but perhaps in the one after." They declined to give details.

The conference's fifth session begins Jan. 29. The sixth session will run from May 14 to July 5.

NATO diplomats said the U.S.-Soviet meeting in Geneva this month clearly had a positive influence on the Stockholm talks, although the U.S. offer was made before the two superpowers agreed in Geneva to resume arms control negotiations.

The head of the U.S. delegation to the Stockholm conference, James Goodby, expressed optimism in an interview with a Finnish newspaper last week that the next session would lay the ground for a possible outline agreement by the spring.

Earlier, President Ronald Reagan had said that the United States and its allies wanted a fair compromise at the Stockholm talks, but complained that Moscow had failed to meet them half way.

Last Thursday, Mr. Reagan accused the Soviet Union of indulging in propaganda at the Stockholm conference, which began in January 1984.

NATO diplomats said that rather than simply castigating Moscow, Mr. Reagan had wanted to warn the Kremlin that if a preliminary agreement was to be reached by August, the two sides must start working on it seriously immediately.

Some of Washington's NATO allies, however, appeared worried by the U.S. negotiating strategy.

Apart from an accord on exchanges of military information, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is willing to negotiate on a key Soviet proposal for a declaration renouncing the use of force.

NATO regards all other Soviet demands, such as a ban on the rest of nuclear weapons, as unacceptable.

The heads of the 16 NATO delegations to the Stockholm conference are due to discuss their negotiating strategy for the next session at a meeting in Brussels on Thursday and Friday.

The Stockholm conference began at a low point in relations between the two superpowers and was stalled until almost the end of last year over negotiating procedures.



LIFT NEEDED — Two Germans ski by a U.S. Army tank that stalled in the snow after its fuel pumps froze. The incident occurred near Marburg, north of Frankfurt, while the tank was en route to take part in the Central Guardian exercises, which began Monday.

## Bonn and Moscow Begin Trade Talks; West Germans Look to Political Thaw

Reuters

BONN — The Soviet Union and its biggest Western trading partner, West Germany, opened trade talks Monday in Bonn that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government expects will lead to improved political and economic ties.

The two-day session of the Sovi-West German Joint Economic Commission follows a frosty period in relations between the two countries. It is the first ministerial-level contact between Bonn and Moscow since the agreement earlier this month between the United States and the Soviet Union to re-open arms control talks.

While West German industrial leaders see the talks leading to billions of dollars in business during the rest of the 1980s, Mr. Kohl's Foreign Minister, Hans-Die-

rich Genscher, were "part of the political dialogue."

The Soviet-West German talks follow senior-level trade negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the first in six years, that took place in Moscow two weeks ago.

Mr. Kohl's coalition, like previous West German governments, considers trade a stabilizing element in East-West relations and has pursued a business-as-usual policy with Moscow irrespective of fluctuations in the political climate.

Western trade analysts have predicted that the Soviet Union will be placing about 20 billion marks (\$6.3 billion) worth of major orders with Western companies in the near future, after a marked slowdown in major contracts last year.

## Sir Robert Fraser, U.K. TV Executive, Dies

United Press International

LONDON — Sir Robert Fraser, 80, an important figure in the development of commercial television in Britain, died Sunday.

Sir Robert was 49 when he was appointed director-general of the newly formed Independent Television Authority in 1954. From then until his retirement in 1970, he directed the shaping, planning and development of independent televi-

sion in Britain to compete with the state-chartered British Broadcasting Corp.

An Australian, Sir Robert came to England in his early 20s and studied at the London School of Economics before deciding to enter journalism.

In 1930, he became an editorial writer at the Daily Herald, which no longer exists, and remained there for nine years. He then began a long association with the govern-

ment in the Ministry of Information.

Gillis W. Long, 61, Louisiana Democrat

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Gillis W. Long, a Louisiana Democrat who headed the House Democratic Caucus during the early years of the Reagan administration, died Sunday, apparently of a heart attack.

## A Secretary Says She Lied To Aid Killers In Polish Case

United Press International

TORUN, Poland — Breaking into tears, a witness in the trial of four secret police officers accused in the murder of a pro-Solidarity priest admitted Monday giving false evidence and withholding information that implicated the killers.

Mrs. Barbara Story, 36, a secretary in the Interior Ministry, which controls the secret police, wept as she said in a court in Torun that she made an anonymous telephone call to Warsaw police after the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerry Popieluszko in an attempt to cover up the crime.

She said she called the police and pretended to have seen car used by three secret police officers to abduct the priest, near the town of Torun, when the vehicle had in fact been driven back to Warsaw about 126 miles (204 kilometers) to the south.

"I called Warsaw police headquarters and said I had seen a car near Torun that carried the priest," she said in a television announcement, "she said. "I said there were three men in it who answered the descriptions announced on television."

Mrs. Story said she made the phone call on the orders of her boss, Grzegorz Piotrowski, a former secret police captain who is one of four men charged with murder. She admitted that she was a friend of the Piotrowski family.

A prosecutor then asked her, "Can't you admit that you wanted to conceal his part in the crime?" and she replied, "I didn't want to hide the truth, I knew Piotrowski and his wife and I could not imagine that he did such a thing."

Mrs. Story also said she had been shown a travel permit signed by a secret police colonel, Adam Pietruszka, who denies charges of complicity in the murder, that authorized Captain Piotrowski and the other accused officials, Waldemar Chmielewski and Leszek Pełka, to take a car journey Oct. 19; the priest was abducted, beaten and killed during the trip.

Mrs. Story said that she was present when the permit was later handed to her superior, a police general, Zenon Platek, while investigating into the murder were underway.

"When Platek saw the permit with Pietruszka's signature on it, he went pale," she said.

## Albania Opening Links To Yugoslavia, Greece

By David Binder  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Albania, one of the most isolated countries in the world, is taking steps to open new transportation links with Yugoslavia and Greece, with which its relations have long been cool.

On Jan. 11, a 22-mile (35-kilometer) section of railroad was completed from the northern Albanian city of Shkoder to Hani i Hotit, a point on the Yugoslav border.

A day later, a road crossing the frontier at the Greek town of Kukavija was reopened.

The Albanian authorities consider the rail link the more important of the two transportation projects because it is designed to connect their country's small and relatively new rail network with the roads of the rest of Europe.

Albania, a country traditionally lacking the infrastructure present in most European countries, had no railroads before World War II and has built only about 250 miles of track in the last four decades.

Yugoslavia has pledged to complete a section of track later this year from Hani i Hotit to Tiranë, the capital of the Yugoslav republic of Montenegro, establishing the connection to other European lines.

Until then, Albania's overland imports and exports will continue to move by truck, largely across the border at Hani i Hotit.

Meanwhile, Albania plans to complete a new railroad soon between Fier and the port of Vlore and is considering the construction of lines to Klos, Shengjin and Korca. The plans were disclosed by Besnik Bekteshi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in Tirana, the Albanian capital, who spoke at a ceremony at Hani i Hotit.

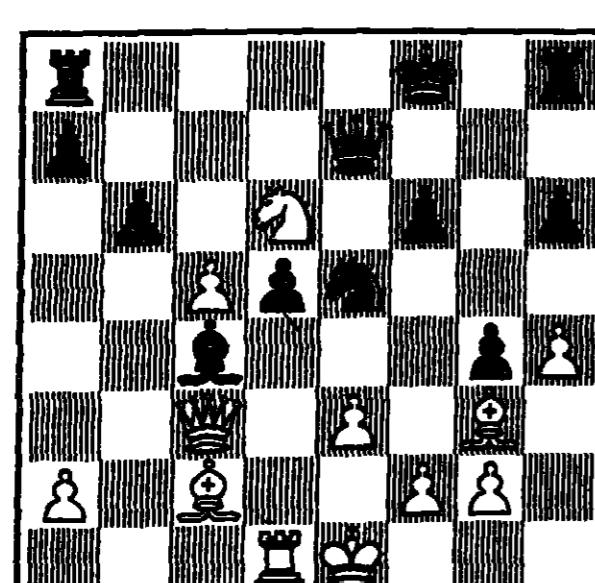
The reopening of the road at Kukavija, for the first time since World War II, makes it the second crossing on the frontier with Greece, along with one at Kapshica.

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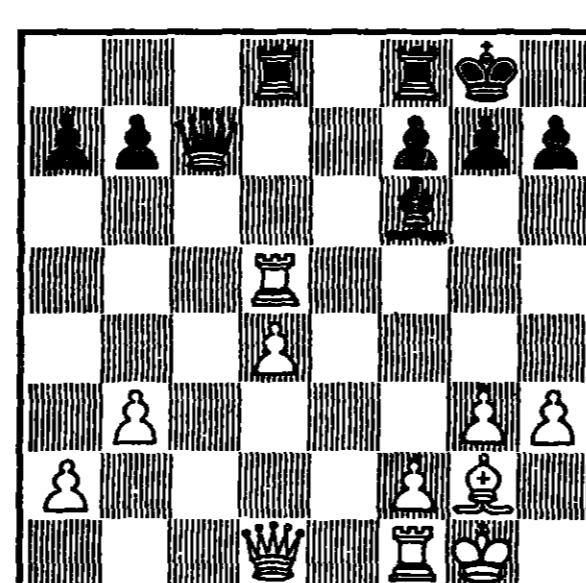
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## Asian Refugees Ask What's After Camps

**40,000 Who Fled Vietnam Are Trapped in Settlements With No Relief in Sight**

By Iain Guest  
*International Herald Tribune*

FANG ZHEN CAMP, Guangxi province, China — Yuan Wen Shun, 17, sat on the hard wooden bunk and explained, through an interpreter, how the fishing boat had sunk under him in the South China Sea after he fled Vietnam in August 1983.

Mr. Yuan is one of approximately 40,000 Vietnamese refugees who have been trapped for more than three years in camps throughout Southeast Asia, and for whom there is no obvious relief.

He told his story impassively. Chinese fishermen, he said, had rescued him from the sea. Chinese authorities brought him to this holding center for refugees.

At this point, Mr. Yuan's story lost its thread. He was prompted. What comes next? he was asked?

Mr. Yuan frowned and shook his head. "Any Western country. I've had my taste of socialism."

Then he stopped. He had spoken without conviction. He had been a refugee for more than a year and it was beginning to dawn on him that his bid for freedom had been brought to a halt in this isolated corner of China — just 50 miles (80 kilometers) away from the country he had fled.

He lapsed into a brooding silence. One official from the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who had accompanied reporters to Fang Zhen, conceded that Mr. Yuan's chances of moving from the camp were slim:



Iain Guest  
Yuan Wen Shun

Mr. Yuan is not likely to be resettled because he has no relatives living in the West. This will count against him under U.S. refugee policy, which stresses reuniting families. So, too, could the fact that he had lived in Hanoi under a Communist regime.

Repatriation is unlikely, too. Mr. Yuan insisted he would never return to Vietnam, but even if he wished to, it is doubtful that the Vietnamese government would take him back. Since 1977, Hanoi has agreed to repatriate only 141 of the 1.4 million people who have

been Vietnam, but few have applied to go home. Almost all those repatriated were fishermen who became lost at sea.

Officials of the UN agency warned that throughout the Southeast Asia the refugee problem is causing tension with local people, and acute depression among the refugees. Last summer, 2,500 refugees in the camp of Heting Chau, in Hong Kong, went on a hunger strike that was eventually broken up by police.

But the strike achieved its principal aim, publicity. The fact that the Chinese have given asylum to large numbers of Vietnamese is largely unknown outside the region.

Since 1978, China has accepted 276,427 refugees from Vietnam. That is second only to the United States, which has taken in 700,000 Vietnamese since 1975. China is the only country of first asylum in Southeast Asia to offer Vietnamese refugees a permanent home. Within Asia as a whole, Japan has settled 6,500 up to the end of 1984.

The Chinese welcome contrasts sharply with the rough treatment afforded Vietnamese refugees elsewhere in Southeast Asia, and it has brought praise from senior officials at the UN agency and officials of Western governments.

After visiting China last year, H. Eugene Douglas, the U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs, told the U.S. House Judiciary Committee he had come away "encouraged" by the Chinese policy.

Almost all the Vietnamese refugees who have arrived in China since 1978 have been ethnic Chinese. In 1978, as relations between the countries deteriorated, the government in Hanoi gave its ethnic Chinese the option of taking Chinese citizenship or leaving.

Chinese government officials said repeatedly that they acted out of a "sense of duty" in taking the refugees. But they also made it clear that the refugees' integration into Chinese society had been difficult and expensive.

The first problem, in 1978, was where to put the refugees, in a country where only 9 percent of the land is cultivable. The Chinese decided to send them to 256 state farms where the refugees could be subsidized, instead of communes meant to be self-sufficient.

On the Quang Yuan state farm, near Guangzhou, the refugees are living in the houses that had formed the village before the revolution in 1949. During a visit, one house appeared spacious and cool with a tall ceiling, whitewashed walls and electricity.

But apart from a calendar from Hong Kong, advertising quartz watches, there were few signs of

personal possessions. The occupants said authorities in Vietnam had confiscated all their personal belongings, including furniture and electric fans, when they left in 1978.

Chinese officials accompanying the visitors pointed out that such accommodation was considerably better than that of most peasants in China. They also said there were no formal restrictions on the refugees leaving the farm, and no system of identity cards. This was confirmed by refugees, who said it was "quite simple" to take a bus or train to Hong Kong.

The second problem for China was money. According to Ji Hua, deputy director of the central government office for resettlement, the refugees have cost the equivalent of \$600 million since 1978. The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has contributed \$45 million.

Mrs. Ji said it was originally hoped that the refugees would become self-sufficient in three years. But she said, this had not happened, and half the refugees still required substantial subsidies.

Refugees and Chinese officials agreed that the newcomers had found it hard to adjust to life on the state farms. But they differed over the reasons why.

Tang Shang Qing operated a crane in Haiphong before he left for China. Now he heads a tea-picking production team on the Qingyan state farm, in Guangdong. "I'm used to city life, not farms," he said through an interpreter. "This is hard. I don't like it."

"The problem is more simple," responded Mrs. Ji. "They're lazy."

In an effort to ease their integration, and minimize the disruption to Chinese agriculture, the refugees are allowed to grow tea and produce silk instead of rice, which is more labor intensive. They also are exempted from production quotas.

Several refugees added that they had not been forced to take Chinese citizenship and that each family is allowed two children instead of the one child per family demanded by China's strict family planning law.

These privileges are seen by the Chinese as exceptionally generous, but they have been treated with indifference by the newcomers, who have produced 30,000 children since 1978, according to Mrs. Ji. This represents a birth rate far in excess of the national target, and Chinese officials conceded that it had proved almost impossible to enforce family planning regulations among the refugees.

In one refugee fishing settlement, near the southern port of Beihai in Guangxi Zhuang region,



Iain Guest  
A Vietnamese boy refugee in Beihai, China.

Li Y Stai Mui, 51, proudly displayed eight of her 14 children to visitors. Six of the children sleep on two mattresses in one small room of a six-room apartment. Another six had married, and themselves had produced 13 children. They lived elsewhere in the settlement.

The husband, Loo Chong Khoi, 57, said he paid 10 yuan (\$5) a month in rent. He earned 1,300 yuan in 1983 as a member of a refugee fishing cooperative. Any repairs in the apartment, he said, were paid for by the local community.

According to Xu Lihua, director of refugee resettlement for Guangdong, several hundred refugees have slipped away from the farms and left for Hong Kong and Macao, often simply in order to have children. Some refugee women, she added, reportedly had sold baby girls — which are less highly prized than boys — in Macao for more than \$250.

After Yuan Wen Shun was rescued at sea he was offered the chance to remain on a Chinese state farm. It is an option he would not have had in Thailand, Malaysia or Indonesia, but he quickly turned it down. Now he is preparing to apply for resettlement in the West.

Chinese officials indicated that he would not be encouraged to change his mind. For the last two years, China has done what it can to discourage new arrivals, short of pushing them back out to sea.

In 1983, 337 boats carrying 3,392 Vietnamese refugees put into Chinese ports on their way to Hong Kong. One official in the port of Beihai said "virtually none" of the refugees had expressed the wish to remain in China. The rest, he said, were given water and 15 kilograms (33 pounds) of food for each refugee, then sent on their way.

Diplomats in Beijing say there is "a certain resentment" in China at having received only one-fifth of the funds allotted to Thailand by the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees since 1978.

Diplomats and UN officials held out little prospect of increased funds for China, given the pressing demands from refugee crises elsewhere. They expressed concern that the Chinese might lose patience and follow the example of other Southeast Asian countries by toughening their attitude toward those seeking asylum.

Such a development, an official said, would be "understandable but demoralizing" for refugee work in the region.

## Border Tension Grows Between Thailand, Laos

**Bangkok Fears Influence of Vietnam; Vientiane Alleges Incursion by Thais**

By William Branigin  
*Washington Post Service*

resentment among Laotian residents, who were powerless to resist the influx.

The Thai paper did not indicate the number of Vietnamese settlers in Laos, but Mr. Sawanit said there were about 60,000 new settlers in addition to those who had lived in Laos before the Communist takeover. The document did say that the settlers included former soldiers from the estimated 45,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos.

Some Western observers of Laotian affairs expressed skepticism about the Thai allegations.

MacAlister Brown, an American professor from Williams College in Massachusetts, visited Laos in October. He said he saw no evidence of a large Vietnamese influx.

"I don't know where they'd settle," he said. "Laos doesn't have the available land."

He said that Vietnamese settlement was no more effective as a means of controlling Laos than the stationing there of Vietnamese troops.

Mr. Brown also said that the Vietnamese idea of an Indochinese federation was a "nonstarter" and unnecessary to Vietnam's control of Laos and Cambodia.

## Bomb Damages Buddhist Temple In Indonesia

*The Associated Press*

JAKARTA — A bomb exploded Monday at one of the world's largest Buddhist temples, causing extensive damage at the recently renovated 8th-century shrine, Indonesia's education minister said.

The minister, Nugroho Notosusanto, did not say if there were any casualties from the explosion at the Borobudur temple. But he said nine of the temple's bulbous towers, known as stupas, were damaged in the early morning explosion.

The explosion was the work of terrorists who wanted to create instability in the nation, Mr. Notosusanto said. He said security guards at Borobudur, 374 miles (604 kilometers) from Jakarta, in the central Java town of Jogjakarta, are being questioned.

The temple was reopened in 1983 after 10 years of restoration work, to which 27 countries contributed \$6.5 million.

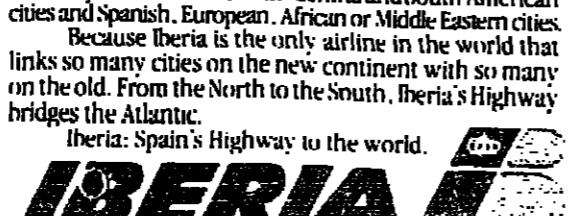
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Weber's Sex-Appealing Photos

*International Herald Tribune*

**NEW YORK** — The photographer Bruce Weber does not have Norman Parkinson's aristocratic stance or Horst P. Horst's suave savoir faire. With a blue ban-

### HEBE DORSEY

danna loosely tied around his hair, his ample bulk wrapped in flannel shirt and tired corduroys, and his scuffed boots he looks more like a longshoreman on his way to the docks.

Weber, who was among the 12

recent winners of awards given by the Council of Fashion Designers of America, is one of the hottest photographers in the world.

A sensitive and skilled artist, Weber is perceived by fashion designers as well as by Madison Avenue as a highly successful image maker. With Calvin Klein, he started a type of advertising that suggests as much as it shows.

Weber, 37, first entered the public consciousness with ads for Klein underwear, worn by a athletic man, shot against a whitewashed background. It was followed by another for Klein's men's underwear, this time worn by girls. The same approach prevailed for Klein's perfume ads, which showed a young couple in bed under a sheet.

Then came Weber's campaigns for Ralph Lauren, which were totally different. Lauren, who made a fortune with sportswear, had a radically opposite image from Klein's. Based on the rural charm of the United States, this image evolved through the years into the horse-and-hound grandeur of English-style homes. Weber captured it and identified Lauren's customer with the epitome of aristocracy.

Weber comes from a small mining town in Pennsylvania. "My grandfather, my mother, my father, all loved photos," he said in a recent interview. "I grew up aware of photography. In the early '70s I decided that I wanted to be a photographer. But then somebody told me that if I wanted to become a photographer, I had to come to Paris. In the '50s and the '60s, all the great photographers, like Penn and Avedon, were in Paris. Avedon sent me to study under Lisette Model, who trained Diane Arbus. She was terrific."

Back in New York, he came to fashion photography sort of by accident. "I used to work for the Soho News, for Annie Flanders, who now runs Details. She gave me jobs. I wasn't working for designers then. Calvin, whom I knew personally, one day said: 'Let's do some pictures.' We just went and did it."

Weber gives a lot of credit to a very supportive Klein. "Calvin always lets me do the kind of picture I like to do. His enthusiasm and courage help you a lot. He never wants to know what the picture is going to be like. He likes to be surprised and takes chances where nobody else does. People usually ask you, 'What exactly are you doing?' And they will even hand you a drawing. Not Calvin."

His next campaign for Klein, shot in Mexico, is even more indicative of the essence than the product. It will show a picture of a girl with a piece of cloth draped over her. "I told Calvin, 'Do we really

want to open another magazine and see another dress? This really tells more about your clothes than what she was wearing your clothes.'

Weber says the sex appeal that his pictures for Klein exude stems from the fact that Klein "likes to see his men and women sexy."

All this could get out of hand were it not for Weber's tact. "Calvin is also a very good editor," he said. "He knows exactly where to stop."

With Lauren, Weber said, "the image was exactly the opposite, but that's sort of fun, too. I don't like to get hung up. I like doing a different outlook."

Claiming he is not a fashion photographer, Weber said he was more interested in allure than clothes.

"Why has fashion got to be so serious?" he said. "I wish I had a woman like Anna Magnani. I would have loved to do fashion on Elsa Maxwell."

He does not like to hang around with fashion people, he said. "I feel my life doesn't begin and end as a photographer. There's so much more out there to do" — for example, a book on prison athletes that is expected to be published next year.



Photograph by Weber: More interest in clothes men don't

One of Bruce Weber's advertising photos for Calvin Klein.

### Manila Court Petitioned for Film Showing

By Alex Gaw  
*The Associated Press*

**M**ANILA — A Filipino film producer has petitioned the Supreme Court to order the showing of an award-winning Lino Brocka film that has been held up by a board of censors for containing scenes and music that the censors found subversive.

The film, "Bayan Ko" (My Country), uses footage from anti-government street demonstrations. It takes its title from a song that has become increasingly identified with the political opposition that intensified after the opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, was assassinated in August 1983.

The producer, Jose Antonio Gonzalez, said in the petition filed last week that the Board of Review for Motion Pictures and Television had withheld a permit for showings in the Philippines of his film, which was in last year's Cannes Film Festival and was named best picture by the British Film Institute.

The film, co-produced by the French filmmaker Pierre Riesent, has been shown in private screenings in the Philippines but is banned from theaters.

The board said that the film's protest scenes "tend to undermine the faith and confidence of the people in their government" and that the song "urges oppressed people to rise against the authorities."

"Bayan Ko" chronicles the troubles of laborers trying to raise money for his pregnant wife's medical bills. The protagonist reneges on a promise not to join a striking union, robs his employers and dies in a shootout with police.

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### N.Y.C. Fines Fancy French Eatery

By Rick Hampson  
*The Associated Press*

**N**EW YORK — When Mimi Sheraton, then The New York Times' food critic, went to La Côte Basque in 1982 she cited the "stinky" vinaigrette dressing and "bracing" golden consommé, and gave the expensive French restaurant a three-star rating.

But when the city Health Department Belvedere inspected the restaurant last month she cited the "slime-laden" ice machines and "greasy" floor, and gave a warning to clean up, *to de stete*.

La Côte Basque, where Manhattan's elite meet to eat, was the setting for Truman Capote's 1975 Esquire magazine article, "La Côte Basque 1965," in which diners exchange scandalous gossip about their rich and famous friends. The prix fixe luncheon is \$25.

The restaurant appeared on a list of food establishments that have been cited for health code violations on two occasions. The list is known in some quarters as "the rat list," although most code violations do not involve rodents.

Sheraton's review said La Côte Basque was "excellent . . . and festive, too, with fanciful murals of Basque scenes glimpsed through stage-set windows." The decor she called "as exhilarating as Christmas."

Among the dishes she praised were the boned quail with foie gras and Perigordine sauce, the paupiettes of sole with fish mousse, the noisettes of venison, and all the pâtés and terrines.

**Cinematheque Planned for Los Angeles**

New York Times Service

**L**OS ANGELES — The American Cinematheque, a cultural center for film and video arts, will be part of the restoration of the 1935 Pan Pacific Auditorium, organizers have announced.

In the preface to a 1982 collection of her restaurant reviews, which includes the review of La Côte Basque, Sheraton wrote, "Cleanliness [is] also important. If a restaurant does not look clean, I check on its latest inspection" by the Health Department.

"She reviewed the food," said Marvin Bogner, the department spokesman. "We inspected the premises."

On Nov. 9 the first inspector, Sydney Goldstein, reported the following: "fresh and old raw droppings," a "greasy and slippery" kitchen floor, "supplies stored directly on the floor, which did not allow cleaning and invites infestation."

When Belvedere went Dec. 19, she reported that the Nov. 9 problems remained and new ones had developed: The insides of ice machines were "slime-laden," the dumbwaiter was "encrusted with food," glasses "were stored on dirty mats" and "uncovered pots and trays of cooked food were stored on the floor."

The restaurant was fined \$180 for the first set of violations and \$670 for the second, Bogner said. The inspectors' findings were upheld at a hearing requested by La Côte Basque.

Joseph Revers, the restaurant's manager, did not respond to the findings. He said the conditions had been corrected.

"You just don't argue with the Health Department," he said. "One does not have a choice."

Bogner said last week that the restaurant would be inspected again in about two weeks and closed if any of the conditions cited were found.

La Côte Basque was one of 14 restaurants on the list. Another was the Blimpie's restaurant on West 44th Street, where the most expensive item is the \$2.85 roast-beef and cheese sandwich.

Asked how it felt to be in the company of La Côte Basque, Blimpie's manager, Kitti Jampasa, replied, "What? I never heard of it."

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"We really don't pretend to be anything special," said W. John Kennedy, the proctor (the club's name for president), and a long-time member who was an undersecretary of the Navy in the Truman administration. "We're just a group of people who like each other."

It began in 1884 when seven members of the Metropolitan Club decided they wanted a more secluded spot in which to play poker, tell jokes and try their hand at a little cooking.

They acquired a two-room house, former slave quarters, on I

### Unpush, Unglamorous but Elite Club Provides 'Alibi' to 50 Washingtonians

By Marjorie Hunter  
*New York Times Service*

**W**ASHINGTON — For just over a century the Alibi Club has offered some of this city's most prominent men just what its name implies, an excuse to escape into a fraternal world of their own.

The club is little known outside its own membership. Its headquarters building does not have the kind of imposing facade that the Metropolitan and Cosmos clubs have. It occupies a small house, built before the Civil War, it is dwarfed by a seven-story hotel on one side and a nondescript building housing medical offices on the other.

Yet it could be called the club of clubs, the city's most elite. Its membership is limited to 50 men, each voted in unanimously, most from the top ranks of government and the military, and from the city's oldest families.

Vice President Bush is a member. So are Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. and retired Justice Potter Stewart; and General Maxwell D. Taylor, retired, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

George C. Marshall liked to spend quiet moments amid the club's incredible clutter when he was secretary of state in the 1940s. Lewellyn Thompson, ambassador to the Soviet Union, was a member, along with John Foster Dulles, another secretary of state; Allen W. Dulles, the former director of Central Intelligence; and Alfred C. Thayer, once supreme military commander of N.A.T.O.

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They acquired a two-room house, former slave quarters, on I

Street between 18th and 19th streets. Over the years it has been enlarged to include a modern kitchen, a dining room, game rooms and various other quarters. But even with the additions, the narrow red brick building, with its green shutters and brown window trim, looks like a 19th-century relic on a busy modern street.

"So we got raided," Kennedy said with good humor. "They thought we had girls in there. We didn't, of course, and we got it all straightened out."

While most of the city's exclusive clubs are elegantly furnished, the Alibi Club is cluttered with a century of memorabilia, a flea market of objects brought back from all over the world by well-traveled members.

There are displays of boomerangs, a British rum cask mounted on an elephant's foot, a statue of a monkey devil making a pass at a mermaid, an old-fashioned cigar lighter, a somewhat battered piano, wall lockers in which members kept liquor during Prohibition. Almost every inch of wall space displays cartoons and portraits of past and present members.

Kennedy said: "These are the things that our wives won't let us keep at home."

### DOONESBURY

THE GODS ARE WITH YOU, JANITA. THINK HIS TISSUE IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE ODDS AGAINST FINDING A LIBERAL STAFF SOON!

HOW YOU SELECT THE LUCKY MAN?

HE FIT MY PROFILE. HE WAS CONSERVATIVE BUT NOT DOCTRinaire.

YOU DON'T WANT TO PICK A NEW RIGHT OR GOLDWATER REPUBLICAN. YOU NEED SOMEONE WHO'S PHILOSOPHICALLY PLANT ENOUGH TO ACCEPT A CHANGE OF HEART.

YOU MEAN, LIKE A GEORGE BUSH REPUBLICAN? FOR GOD'S SAKE.

WELL, NOT THAT FLEXIBLE. I NEED A CHALLENGE.

COMBINE REPUBLICAN AND CONSERVATIVE.

AMERICAN AND CONSERVATIVE.

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVES



*Thursdays*

Properties and  
Foreign Investments

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1985

**FUTURES AND OPTIONS**

## Treasury Accommodates Growing Long-Term Mart

By H.J. MAIDENBERG  
*International Herald Tribune*

**N**EW YORK — A new element of uncertainty entered the bond futures market last Tuesday, when the Treasury Department said its bonds to be auctioned as part of the February refunding would no longer be subject to redemption after 25 years. Existing bonds are still callable after 25 years, the Treasury noted.

The move was taken to accommodate the growing market in long-term securities that are stripped of their coupons and sold to investors at deep discounts.

Many investors prefer taking a chance that these "cheap" bonds will appreciate toward maturity rather than clip taxable coupons twice a year. For these investors, the Treasury's call provision meant that they might not enjoy the anticipated price rise in the final five years of the bond's life.

"Now this uncertainty has been shifted to the Treasury bond futures market because traders there calculate prices based to a large extent on coupon value and time to maturity," said Norman E. Mains, first vice president and financial research director at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. in Chicago.

Many traders think that the 30-year bonds now outstanding may prove the cheapest to deliver against maturing futures, Mr. Mains said.

The delivery factor has become important to the bond futures market because it has become an integral part of the government securities business, not merely a hedging or speculative vehicle.

In December, for example, a record 26,383 bond futures, each with a face value of \$100,000, were canceled through the actual delivery of securities. This was 2.1 percent of the face value of all such bonds outstanding.

"Actually, each quarterly bond futures maturity in the past year has resulted in record deliveries," Mr. Mains said. "Treasury securities dealers find the futures delivery mechanism a convenient way to sell or acquire inventory."

**A**t the same time, however, the record deliveries have put many bond futures speculators and short sellers (who sell bonds they do not own) in a precarious situation at each quarterly contract expiration.

"These 'naked' shorts often had to pay dearly for high-coupon and high-price deliverable bonds," Mr. Mains noted. "In December, for example, half the bonds delivered were the relatively high-price 10½s of 2012, with the rest divided between the 12s of 2013 and the 12½s of 2014."

"We think this helps explain why bond cash and futures prices have tended to jump at delivery times during the past year," he said.

But this situation could also benefit speculators who spread the Treasury bond and bill futures, said Alan C. Leventon, president of the financial futures unit of the Twenty-First Securities Corp. in New York.

"For various reasons, the yield curve between the short and long end of the Treasury securities market has been very positive the past year, which means yields on notes and bonds have been much higher than those on bills," Mr. Leventon said.

Last Friday, for example, March bond futures closed at 71 14-32s, which translates into an annual yield of 11.73 percent, while the same 90-day bill contract finished at 92.04, equivalent to a coupon yield of 8.24 percent.

Suppose, Mr. Leventon said, that by delivery time in March the yield curve remains more or less the same and the yields on both have risen, say, 100 basis points, or hundreds of a full percentage point. This would mean a bill futures price of 92.4 and a rate of 91.09. For the bonds, this would mean a futures price of 65 31-32s and a yield of 12.73 percent.

Because each basis point move in bills is worth \$25 per contract with a face value of \$1 million, the decline of 100 basis points

(Continued on Page 13)

**Currency Rates**

Late interbank rates on Jan. 21, excluding fees.											
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.											
	£	\$	D.M.	F.F.	ILL.	Gdr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	Sw.	DKR
Amsterdam	2.51	4.02	113.08	26.845*	0.184	—	5.62*	134.28	1,162.5	—	—
Brussels (ex)	2.50	4.02	20.03	—	—	—	5.59*	23.008	25.25	—	—
Frankfurt	3.16	—	—	32.64	1.629 *	—	4.92*	118.92	98.57	—	—
London (G)	1.25	—	5.66	—	—	—	4.027*	71.42	25.996	265.10	—
Milan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York (c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	9.74	18.92	2.0387	—	4.955 *	—	2.7172	15.293	3.642	3.827	—
Tokyo	252.075	28.62	80.19	—	13.07	—	70.97	406.64	95.37	—	—
Zurich	2.442	—	3.0013	22.229	—	—	7.444	4.196	—	1.657	—
1 ECU	0.7000	0.8233	2.2229	—	0.1347	—	0.51	44.518	1.009	1.7482	—
1 SDR	0.7744	0.8768	2.2229	—	0.1347	—	0.51	47.068	2.044	3.7273	—

**Dollar Values**

	Per £	Per \$	Per €	Per F.F.	Per ILL.	Per Gdr.	Per B.F.	Per S.F.	Per Yen	Per Sw.	Per DKR
1 SDR	1.254	1.0786	1.124	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
1 SDR/1 British £	1.254	1.0786	1.124	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
1 SDR/1 French franc	4.330	3.299	3.007	2.607	2.607	2.607	2.607	2.607	2.607	2.607	2.607
1 SDR/1 German 5	1.257	1.0716	1.121	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
1 SDR/1 Swiss franc	4.661	3.565	3.277	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875
1 SDR/1 French franc	1.255	1.0716	1.121	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
1 SDR/1 Swiss franc	4.661	3.565	3.277	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875
1 SDR/1 Greek drachma	1.255	1.0716	1.121	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
1 SDR/1 Hong Kong \$	7.795	6.2792	5.617	3.8771	3.8771	3.8771	3.8771	3.8771	3.8771	3.8771	3.8771

**Startups 1.1483 Irish £**

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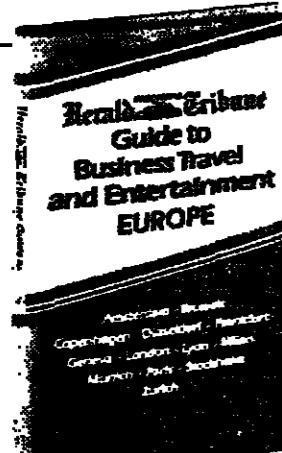
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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Midland Agrees to Lift Crocker Stake to 100%

Reuters

**LONDON** — Midland Bank PLC and Crocker National Corp. have signed a definitive agreement on the previously announced plan for Midland to increase its holding in Crocker to 100 percent, a Midland statement said Monday.

Shareholders of both companies must approve before the agreement \$224-million transaction becomes final. Midland currently holds 57 percent of Crocker.

Completion of the transaction is subject to certain conditions, including settlement of shareholder litigation pending in Delaware and California.

Under terms announced earlier, each Crocker common share will be exchanged for \$27 in face value of a new Crocker adjustable-rate preferred stock.

The dividend rate will be designed to create a market price level for the new stock of \$27. The stock will be callable at 105 percent of face value for the first five years,

then 103 percent for the following five years and at \$27 a share thereafter.

The new Crocker preferred stock will also be callable at \$27 if Midland is required to provide more than \$150 million to Crocker during any 12 consecutive months under the support agreement.

As announced, Midland has agreed to support Crocker with funds that may be needed to meet U.S. regulatory capital requirements, and also the dividend on the new Crocker preferred stock to the CEA, pending approval from the Chinese government.

Earlier this year, Midland said that Crocker, hurt by a slump in the California agriculture and real estate markets, expected to report losses of \$215 million for the fourth quarter and of \$324 million for all of 1984. For all of 1983, Crocker posted a loss of \$10.4 million.

In trading Monday on the London Stock Exchange, Midland shares were unchanged at 347 pence apiece.

### Nippon Kōkan Signs China Pact

The Associated Press

**TOKYO** — Nippon Kōkan K.K. said Monday that it had reached agreement in principle with China's Tianjin Shipbuilding Industry Corp. to establish a joint venture to produce machinery for offshore oil and gas wells in China.

A spokesman for the Japanese steel company said the agreement reached Jan. 11 calls for the establishment in April in Tianjin of China-NKK Offshore Engineering and Services Co., pending approval from the Chinese government.

He said the joint venture would manufacture offshore well equipment including jacks or steel frames, pumps and cranes. The company, capitalized at 50 million yen (\$197,628), will be owned 60 percent by the Chinese company, 28 percent by Nippon Kōkan and 12 percent by Marubeni Corp. of Japan.

### COMPANY NOTES

**Amoco (U.K.) Ltd.** has denied a published report that it plans to sell its Milford Haven refinery complex and gasoline stations in Britain. The Sunday Times had quoted oil industry sources as saying they expected announcement of such as sale in the near future. An Amoco spokesman said Monday that the article was purely speculative.

**Bunzl PLC**, a British maker of paper, packaging and filters, said Monday that it planned to raise £4.56 million (\$61 million) through a rights offer on the basis of one new share for every four held. The company said that it may use the proceeds for further acquisitions.

**Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.** says it expects a modest profit increase for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. In 1984, the group's net profit increased to 269.04 million dollars.

(\$330 million) from 197.90 million dollars the year before.

**Citsource Inc.** of New York says it has begun preliminary negotiations with Lockheed Corp. on the joint marketing of a portable, hand-held computer device that issues court summonses. Lockheed's Datacom Systems Corp. provides similar systems to 75 cities and Citsource said its device should go into operation soon in New York City.

**Hanson Trust PLC** of London said Monday that it would extend its £151.5 million (\$169 million) for Powell Duffryn PLC an additional 11 days, but would not change the offer. Hanson Trust now owns 23.98 percent of Powell Duffryn, an industrial holding company based in London.

**Honda Motor Co. of Japan** said it expects 1985 vehicle sales, ex-

cluding motorcycles, to increase to 1.35 million from 1.24 million in 1984 and exports to rise to 900,000 from 847,469. Honda also projected 1985 motorcycle sales of 3.10 million, an increase from 2.67 million.

**C. Itoh & Co. of Tokyo** says it has signed an agreement to transfer its full 10.28-percent equity share in TOA Oil Co. to Showa Shell Sekiyu KK, TOA's largest shareholder. Under the agreement, C. Itoh will Showa Shell 11 billion yen (\$43 million) for halting a 10-year contract signed in 1979 for the refinement of crude oil.

**Lions Petroleum Corp.** of Japan has abandoned plans to import gasoline from Singapore, a spokesman for Japan's Ministry of Trade and Industry said Monday. The independent gasoline retailer had bought 3,000 kiloliters (792,000

gallons) of gasoline from a Singapore refiner and planned to sell it below the regular price in Japan.

**Petrosales Mexicanos**, Mexico's state-owned oil company, says it has found an offshore deposit of crude oil in the Bay of Campeche, 14 kilometers (8.6 miles) west of the Abakum field. Pemex said it was the first time that commercially viable amounts of offshore crude had been found in the Jurassic geological stratum.

**Tarmax PLC** of Britain heads a consortium which has been awarded a £1 million (\$1.12 million) project to install new sewers in Cairo. Other members of the Anglo-Egyptian Cairo Wastewater consortium are Balfour Beatty Ltd., Cementation Civil, Structural & International Construction Holdings Ltd., Edmund Nuttal Holdings Ltd. and Arab Contractors.

### Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

	Canada	Bank of Boston	Eastern Gas & Fuel
<b>Aican Aluminum</b>			
4th Quar.	1984 1983	4th Quar.	1984 1983
Revenue	\$1,200 1,110	Revenue	\$220 205
Profit/Loss	120 100	Net Income	70 67
Per Share	\$0.35 0.37	Per Share	\$0.23 0.24
Year	1984 1983	Year	1984 1983
Revenue	\$2,510 2,510	Revenue	\$522 517
Profit/Loss	250 250	Net Income	125 125
Per Share	2.59 2.61	Per Share	1.67 1.67

	Northern Nethern	Ethy	
4th Quar.	1984 1983	4th Quar.	1984 1983
Revenue	\$1,020 942	Revenue	\$387.2 324.2
Net Income	100 97	Net Income	38.7 32.4
Per Share	1.59 1.57	Per Share	1.16 1.15
Year	1984 1983	Year	1984 1983
Revenue	\$2,110 2,110	Revenue	\$120.8 120.4
Net Income	211.9 210.5	Net Income	22.44 21.81

	Caterpillar Trac.	Hercules	
4th Quar.	1984 1983	4th Quar.	1984 1983
Revenue	\$2,182 2,102	Revenue	\$1,262 1,243
Net Loss	212.7 210.2	Net Loss	44.3 44.1
Per Share	1.57 1.57	Per Share	1.04 1.04
Year	1984 1983	Year	1984 1983
Revenue	\$4,210 4,110	Revenue	\$2,570 2,520
Net Loss	421.9 419.0	Net Loss	172.7 172.0

	United States	Cont'l Illinois	Inland Steel	
<b>Amer. Nat. Res.</b>				
4th Quar.	1984 1983	4th Quar.	1984 1983	
Revenue	\$1,020 942	Revenue	\$77.0 63.9	
Net Loss	102.7 98.2	Net Loss	5.6 5.0	
Per Share	1.39 1.38	Per Share	1.04 1.03	
Year	1984 1983	Year	1984 1983	
Revenue	\$2,110 2,110	Revenue	\$120.8 120.4	
Net Loss	211.9 210.5	Net Loss	22.44 21.81	

(Other Earnings on Page 10)

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1 year	8.74%	9.85%
3 years	9.14%	10.09%
5 years	9.44%	10.42%
7 years	9.64%	10.64%

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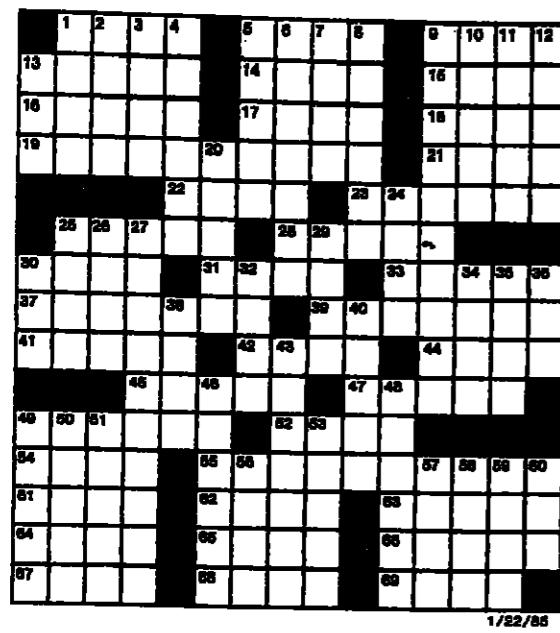
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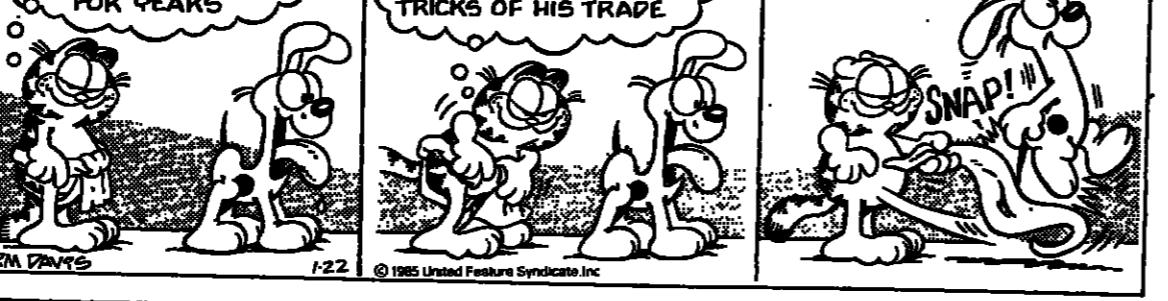
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JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles,

one letter to each square, to form

four ordinary words.

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

OCKAL

TADUN

TUSHIA

DOYLOB

How you sometimes end up if you go all out.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GUILD, ARRAY, INJURY, PARDON

Answer: What he called those people who acquitted him—A "GRAND" JURY

WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH LOW

ASIA HIGH LOW

HIGH LOW

AFRICA HIGH LOW

LATIN AMERICA HIGH LOW

NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

OCEANIA HIGH LOW

TOKYO HIGH LOW

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HLD BRIEFS

Political Figure

Jew's Exclusion

Hold Talk

FBI

Quarterback Joe Montana, on the prowl against Miami.

## 49ers Rout Dolphins, 38-16, in Super Bowl

By Gary Pomerantz  
Washington Post Service

STANFORD, California — And you wonder why they call him Joe Cool? Quarterback Joe Montana opened his book of resourcefulness here Sunday, passing for a record 331 yards and three touchdowns, to lead the San Francisco 49ers to a 38-16 rout of the Miami Dolphins in Super Bowl XIX before 84,059 at Stanford Stadium.

Not only did Montana complete

24 of 35 passes to break the Super Bowl record of 318 yards set by Pittsburgh's Terry Bradshaw (against Dallas in Super Bowl XII), but he rushed five times for 59 yards, another record for quarterbacks. The Dolphins totaled 25 yards rushing.

Montana was named the game's most valuable player as the 49ers (18-1) became the first team in league history to win 18 games in one season. "He hurt us in every way," said Miami Coach Don

Shula. So did Roger Craig, who scored three touchdowns. "All we heard all week long was Miami's offense," said Montana, who was also voted most valuable player in the 49ers' 26-21 Super Bowl victory over Cincinnati three January ago. "Deep inside we knew we had a great offense, too. Nobody was thinking about how to stop us."

Maybe Montana ought to engrave the names of the 49er defensive players on his trophy. It seemed that Miami quarterback Dan Marino, the record-breaking second-year pro who averaged three scoring passes a game last season, barely had a chance.

The 49ers broke from their normal 4-3 alignment and deployed five defensive backs (the "nickel" defense) and added pass-rushing phenomenon Fred Dean to a man line early in the game. The dividends? Marino was ousted.

"They played better than any team played us defensively this year," said Marino, his season-long magic carpet ride at an end. "I didn't make the plays on some occasions when I had a chance to."

Added Shula, now 2-4 as a Super Bowl coach: "It was our poorest offensive game of the year."

Maybe so. But surely it was the greatest moment for San Francisco's defense, the first unit to hold Miami under 21 points this season. Sunday's victory of Montana and the 49er defense equaled San Francisco's 537 total yards, Miami 314.

Completing 29 of 50 passes for 318 yards, Marino, 23, appeared more rattled than regal. When he tried to revive his dying Dolphins (16-3) after a 28-16 half-time deficit, he found he couldn't. "We knew all week, among us in the secondary," said San Francisco safety Eric Wright, "that we would be the key to stopping those guys."

Marino was sacked three times on the first two drives of the second half. He was nailed four times on the day after being sacked only 14 times in the season's previous 18 games.

And remember those two marvelous Miami receivers called the Marks brothers? On Sunday you'd have had trouble finding Mark Duper and Mark Clayton with a search party. Duper caught one and Clayton six, most of them a 21-10 edge.

Finally, Robby slipped a punt 39 yards and McLeMORE made a 10-yard return to the San Francisco 48 (a 39-yard net). Nine plays later, Craig ran over left guard and it was 28-10; the 49ers looked to be going, going, gone. Ah, field position.

"He's the best punter in the league," Shula said. "But he didn't point like the best punter."

Both teams seethed during the first half. Miami's ire was raised

when wide receiver Freddie Solomon caught a Montana pass but was hit and fumbled at the Miami 20. The Dolphins recovered. Officials ruled the pass incomplete, however, and the 49ers drove for the touchdown that made it 28-10.

"You can't complain about one call in the game," said Miami linebacker Bob Brudzinski. "I don't know if it would have been a turning point in the game."

The 49ers were, in truth, angry at one of their own. Marino led the Dolphins 72 yards on 11 passing plays to set up Uwe von Schamann's 31-yard field goal that brought Miami to within 28-13 with 13 seconds left in the half. It seemed the half would end that way.

But on von Schamann's ensuing kickoff, San Francisco guard Guy McIntyre picked up the ball and sat on the ground, safely, trying to avoid a fumble. But for some reason he got up—and was immediately by Miami's Joe Carter. McIntyre tumbled, and Dolphin Jim Jensen recovered at the 13 with four seconds left. Von Schamann kicked a 30-yard field goal to pull Miami to within 28-16 as the half expired.

But the second half brought nothing more than a second wave of 49er momentum. "They dictated to us when they went to a four-man line," said Marino. He finished with Super Bowl records for attempts (50) and completions (29), but most came long after the fog and the 49ers had rolled in.

"Basically, we broke down their pass protection," said Walsh, "and in the third quarter our pressure began to split the seams.... As soon as we saw they could move the ball on us, we came up with the three-man line." Asked about the game's turning point, he said: "There was no turning point—other than us rolling up the score."

"Dan Marino had some problems," Shula said. "He didn't play the way he did during the regular season.... Our offense had a tough time. We hadn't been stopped all year, but we were stopped today. We would have liked to go to our running game [25 yards on nine carries], but the runs we tried didn't work and we got behind. Their defensive backs were playing so far off, it was tough to think about straight times."

First, Robby dragged a punt 37 yards that rolled dead at the San Francisco 47. Four plays later, Montana threw a touchdown pass to Craig for a 14-10 lead.

Next, Robby looped a 40-yarder that McLeMORE returned 28 yards to the San Francisco 45 (only a 12-yard net). Six plays later, Montana scrambled six yards for a score and a 21-10 edge.

Finally, Robby slipped a punt 39 yards and McLeMORE made a 10-yard return to the San Francisco 48 (a 39-yard net). Nine plays later, Craig ran over left guard and it was 28-10; the 49ers looked to be going, going, gone. Ah, field position.

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when wide receiver Freddie Solomon caught a Montana pass but was hit and fumbled at the Miami 20. The Dolphins recovered. Officials ruled the pass incomplete, however, and the 49ers drove for the touchdown that made it 28-10.

"You can't complain about one



Dwayne Board made the initial hit and Jeff Stover (72) sewed up this sack of Dan Marino.

## Defense: 'Nobody Knew but Us'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STANFORD, California — The 49er defense would be holding meetings during the last two weeks when a linemen would jump up. It might be Fred Dean or Lawrence Pillers or Dwayne Board or Michael Carter or Gary Johnson. No matter who it was, said corner-back Eric Wright, the message was the same: Give us three to three and a half seconds to get to the quarterback and everything will be all right.

And that was the way it turned out as San Francisco routed Miami in Super Bowl XIX. The defensive backfield blanketed Mark Clayton and Mark Duper, the feared wide receivers. The defensive line pressured Dan Marino, the feared quarterback, unmercifully.

The biggest problem the 49er defense seemed to have was in deciding who was responsible for the victory. The linemen and linebackers gave the credit to the backs — who said the glory belonged to the linemen and their pass rush.

"You don't have to be the best corner in the world," said Ronnie Lott, one of the best corners in the world, "when you get a pass rush like that." Said Johnson, a defensive end: "The defensive backs gave us all we needed."

Not quite. San Francisco started with a game plan that gave the major responsibility to the defensive line. The 49ers play a 3-4 defense most of the time on first down; this time, after the game's second series, they mostly used a four-man rush, always with five or six defensive backs.

The idea was to get maximum pressure on Marino, the best quarterback in this National Football League year. The 49ers had been hearing and reading how good Marino was, but, as defensive end Pillers said, "He hadn't played the 49ers this season."

"Everyone kept asking, 'How are you going to stop him? How are you going to stop him?'" said free

safety Dwight Hicks. "Well, nobody knew but us." Indeed they did know. Marino's statistics were good enough for a mortal quarterback — 29 of 50 for 318 yards. But when he passes for only one touchdown, as happened here, the Dolphins are in trouble.

"We executed our defense," said Johnson, "just the way it was drawn up on the board."

"You could see he was rattled," said Board, another defensive end. "He was screaming at the officials. 'He hit me late! He speared me in the back!' He was complaining about being hit when he still had the ball."

One reason Marino was hit so much was that the 49ers found a way to handle Dwight Stephenson, the all-pro Miami center. Stephenson is such a good blocker that he seldom needs help against a defensive tackle. But the 49ers pressured him so much he needed help, which left the defensive ends one-on-one against the Dolphin offensive tackles. As a result, the 49ers sacked Marino four times — three of them coming from defensive ends.

"Defensively," said Coach Bill Walsh, "we did nothing different, though we did change up a lot. We had excellent pass coverage early, and we started to penetrate. And I think they realized at some point that they had to score every time they had the ball."

The Dolphins obviously felt that way, because they had 50 passing plays and only nine running. So the 49ers teed off on Marino, and as Keens Turner, the team's best linebacker, said, "Our defensive line made it easy."

Remarked Walsh, the winning Super Bowl coach for the second time in four years: "This has to be our best game since I've been with the 49ers. We are clearly the best football team, including some of the major universities."

(NYT, WP)

## Figini Continues Streak By Taking Giant Slalom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. GERVAIS, France — Michel Figini of Switzerland produced a brilliant second run here Monday to win a giant slalom, her sixth World Cup victory in three weeks.

Meanwhile in Wengen, Switzerland, Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg won his fourth cup slalom of a



Michela Figini  
... It is so beautiful.

the season by setting the fastest times in both runs and holding off a challenge from Ingemar Stenmark.

Girardelli clocked an aggregate 1 minute, 36.23 seconds on the icy Jungfrau course to regain the lead in the overall men's standings.

Stenmark, second after a morning run of 49.28 through 58 gates, settled for the runner-up spot with a 1:37.61 total.

Figini, who won Sunday's down-

hill at nearby Megeve, roared down a 45-degree, 305-meter (1,000-foot) course in 1:23.20 on her second run for an aggregate of 2:47.61.

Antonietta Kirchler was second in 2:47.85 and Anne-Flore Rey of France third in 2:47.93. American Tamara McKinney (2:48.04) was fourth and Austrian Ingrid Salvensmoser, who had never before won cup points, finished fifth in 2:48.08.

Figini has won three consecutive downhill races and three giant slaloms since Jan. 4, and in the pro-

cess has captured a maximum 25 points from a combined event.

"It is so beautiful," she said after the race. "I took a lot of chances on the second run because I wanted to win again."

Figini was seventh after the morning run and needed the day's fastest time to edge Kirchler, one of her main rivals for the giant slalom and overall cup crowns.

Figini, the Olympic downhiller champion and the overall cup leader, increased her point total to 18, a figure based on her top four finishes in giant slalom, downhill and overall cup crowns.

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